

[From the Mississippian.]

THE CANVASS.

Our accounts from all parts of the State are of the most cheering character. The cause of the people is every where gaining upon the bank-monopoly federalists. Mississippi, altho' led to the very brink of ruin by the tricks of modern whigery, is awake to her interests, and in November next will take her stand by disenthralled Tennessee and Indiana. The great democracy is aroused, and determined, with the armor of truth, to rout and totally discomfit the motley army of iron-side federalists, disappointed office seekers and bank directors, who, under the general name of whigs, array themselves in opposition. The battle will be hot, as the enemy will make a last and dying struggle—the victory easily achieved, but not less glorious by reason thereof—popular rights will have triumphed over a combination of enemies, and a people over desperate bank plunderers. The death knell of the ship-plaster dynasty will have sounded, and Mississippi, for her prosperity, once the wonder of all beholders, will arise superior to the slavery imposed by incorporated companies—disenthralled from whigery, and free from the shackles of an exploded policy of iniquitous banking.

The complexion of the Legislature will, beyond doubt, be democratic, and the Hon. R. J. Walker, "Mississippi's Senator," despite of bank opposition, re-elected to the high station he has filled with such distinguished ability for the last four years. In some of the counties there are still supernumerary candidates in the field; but these will effect nothing but their own shame; the people will discriminate, and frown down the attempts of these wolves in sheep's clothing, to distract the party. Again we repeat, let the watchword be "union, concession, harmony, every thing for principles, nothing for men," and all will be well.

The democratic candidates for Congress, Messrs Brown and Thompson, are still in the field, discussing before the people the important questions connected with the station to which they aspire. Every mail brings some fresh account of their favorable reception among the friends of Constitutional Liberty. A gentleman just from the "sea shore" assures us, "that all is right in the east." North Mississippi is firm, and with the unparalleled gain in the ancient strong holds of whigery, the counties generally west of Pearl, the democratic candidates must succeed by a triumphant majority.

The gubernatorial contest will result most triumphantly for the democrats. A writer in the Southern Reporter computes the majority of Governor McNutt over the Honorable Judge at seven thousand votes. A friend writes us from Marshall, that all is safe in the empire country. He will excuse us for making the following extract from his letter.

"I am truly proud to tell you our cause is gaining in the North, and especially in Marshall. Our ticket is now formed—we are ready for battle, and you will hear of a most horrible whig beating in the North.

"Gen. Davis has withdrawn his name from the canvass; the vacancy has been filled by Colonel L. R. Guy—a choice man, a well built democrat, a good McNutt man, against the Union Bank post notes and all such trash, so you may look out for him, Mull, Matthews and Greer. I am certain in my calculations, when I tell you, the ticket will be at least three hundred in the majority—the Governor's from three to five hundred; he is much more popular than the question, and should it possibly meet his views to visit this county, and make those healthy strong old fashioned anti-bank speeches the Adams' elector would not know he was in the race; his presence would do immense good in the North; he could make three thousand votes by the *tour*; do press him to come; he could command larger crowds than Old Hickory ever did.

"General Brown paid us a visit; he spoke twice in Holly Springs, and without flattery, his production was the happiest, best, strongest, and better received by the party than any ever delivered in the town before. You need entertain no fears as to his success in the North; he is well received as a gentleman and politician of No. one."

The ambitious deceive themselves when they propose an end to their ambition; for that end, when attained, becomes a means.

The chief misfortunes that befall us in life, can be traced to some vices or follies which we have committed.

If you would make a sober man a drunkard, give him a wife that will scold him every time he comes home.

The poorest of all household goods are indolent females. If a wife knows nothing of domestic duties beyond the parlor or the boudoir, she is a dangerous partner in these times of pecuniary uncertainty. So says the Boston Times.

They catch wild horses in Texas by throwing nooses around their necks and choking them stiff.—*Louisville Journal*.

That is just the way you'll be caught yourself one of these days, you Whig rascal.—*Southern Democrat*.

CENTRAL REGISTER.

WILLIAM E. SMITH,

["WHERE LIBERTY DWELLS THERE IS MY COUNTRY."]

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

VOL. II.]

KOSCIUSKO, MISS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1839.

[NO. 6.]

[From the Piney Woods Planter.]

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

1. The heavy conflict among political parties at the present moment, looks mainly to the Presidential election, in 1840.

2. I will, if you please, Mr. Editor, lay open to you and the people, the state and condition of this matter.

3. Gen. Washington was elected to the Presidency in 1789, unanimously, being the father of his country; but in his second election he could have been beaten by Mr. Jefferson, with a considerable majority, at least in their native State, Virginia.

4. As every one will not understand this without some explanation, the writer of this article will enter a little into particulars.

5. Mr. Jay negotiated a treaty with Britain, with one or two very *exceptionable* articles, during the Presidency of Washington. These two articles, 1st. to pay the debts of insolvents to British merchants, who had eloped at the beginning of the revolution; and 2d. restricting our navigation with the West India Islands to vessels of 70 tons. But the high regard for his revolutionary services withheld any antagonist.

6. His successor was a rank Federalist, Mr. Adams, who obtained the passage of the *Alien and Sedition Laws*, which stamped him as a Federalist.

7. What they meant by a federalist in those times was a man who was of opinion that the common people were unfit and incapable of self-government—such was Alexander Hamilton, perhaps the most accomplished man in America. He may be considered the founder of the United States Bank, and had been the advocate of a constitution, of a much more monarchial cast than the one which really went down. For instance, he was in favor of a *Senate for life*.

8. It was then that Mr. Jefferson came into power; disappointed Adams of a second election; carrying with him the weight of the people, like some proud stream rolling along uninterruptedly for a considerable time, but at length choked up by its own deposits. Thus Federalism was suspended, and Mr. Jefferson is now and ever will be termed the apostle of LIBERTY. Is it not singular that he is appealed to by both parties of the present day.

9. The haughty spirit of Federalism was bowed down, but by no means annihilated. James Madison and James Monroe filled up along space enshrouded with the power of the people.

10. Previous to Mr. Monroe's going out of office, Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, was looked to by the people as the regular republican candidate, and nominated as usual by the republican party.—The writer of this article was decidedly with Mr. Crawford.

11. Ambition now, which had lain dormant so long, began to develop itself. Mr. Adams claimed the right of his father—Mr. Clay, a proud turbulent and powerful man, considered it was high time that he should fill the presidential chair. Mr. Calhoun could not understand why he was not as worthy as Crawford, both being Southern men; he laid in his claim accordingly.

12. Under this state of things there is very little doubt but that Mr. Crawford would have been the President.—But empire had been long rolling to the West with a strong tide. Those new States began to feel the weight which they could throw into the scale of the Northern or Southern interests of the Atlantic States. In addition to this, one of them contained within her dominion a very extraordinary man, who had recently signalized himself in the war of 1815, and possessed a popularity of a kind not claimed by any of the other candidates already in the field. His military fame was great—he was a new and unexpected competitor, and his being a candidate gave an entirely new aspect to affairs. The other candidates had new arrangements to make—to remodel their forces and stand upon the defensive.

13. General Jackson came forward as a republican candidate, as did all the others, Mr. Adams excepted; in addition to that, he possessed a lion-like courage, which he had displayed before the great Emporium of the South-west. This gave him an ascendancy over his republican competitors. Mr. Calhoun threw himself under his wing and became a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

14. By a defect in the Constitution, Mr. Adams became President, and Federalism revived.

15. Jackson went into office determined to effect two objects, viz: to remove the Indians and prostrate the National Bank, both of which he accomplished.

16. The time for his retirement was approaching, there existed some Satanic

spirits, who, in conclave, concluded to nominate Judge White as his successor. He was also of the republican party.—The intention was to enlist under the banner of White, the disaffected of all parties, making him a nucleus, round which to concentrate.

17. The grand Convention nominated Van Buren, and Gen. Jackson's not advocating White, set the amalgamation party into a ferment. And the General has been heavily vituperated ever since.

18. At the head of this no-party party are Henry Clay, of Ky., and John Bell, of Tenn. Clay is ambitious and talented to excess. He once stood high on the republican ladder, and is no less than "an Archangel ruined." Mr. Bell is second in order, and possesses an intriguing adroitness superior to his master.

19. Henry Clay has set his heart upon the Presidency, and were he elected, Mr. Bell would be his Prime Minister—he is the Talleyrand of the times.

20. Like Cataline of old, Clay's place is to embody all the disaffected, and to delude, by hopes of gain and bank plunder, the better part of the community; such is the present state of things.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

[From the Mississippian.]

THE ELECTIONS.

It is a matter of rational joy to all genuine republicans, that principle has so signally triumphed over corrupt intrigues, and political stock-jobbing, in the elections, which have recently terminated in several States. The years of 1837 and 1838 were darkly clouded by a series of adverse circumstances, which threatened for a time to sweep all before them. So portentous was the aspect of the political horizon during that period, that many well-meaning democrats began to waver, and doubt, whether the loud clamor and acknowledged commercial distress of the country, might not be evidence of the incorrectness of the doctrines. Another large class of politicians, actuated by less worthy motives, scorned all past connections, and courting no allies, but such as afford them immediate pay and plunder, boldly deserted the democratic ranks, intent upon nothing but the accomplishment of their private speculations and ambitious views. It then remained to be seen, whether the active politicians, who remained firm, and that great mass which acts only through the ballot box, had sufficient fortitude and power to resist these untoward alliances and defections. The event is highly satisfactory to all who believe in the "sober second thought of the people."

The *Independent Treasury* may be considered as established by the late elections. No measure has been more abused and vilified, and always most unsparingly, by those who knew the least about it, and we venture to predict, that no measure of Congress, for many years past, has proved so beneficial to Southern interests, as this is destined to prove. Indeed, the simple fact, that Mr. Calhoun, who always detects with an eagle eye all that improves or militates against the interests of the South, immediately gave it his efficient support, is a strong and convincing argument in its favor. We say, therefore, that the moral influence of the late elections, combined with the intrinsic worth of the plan, may be considered to have established the *Independent Treasury*, on that firmest of all bases, *the will of the people*.

The recent elections have also given the most favorable indications upon other questions of scarcely less importance to the South and West. The revolution of Indiana and Tennessee, and the gain of democratic members in Kentucky and North Carolina, will bring a new reinforcement against the policy of Mr. Clay and his federal associates in regard to the public lands.

At the late session of Congress Mr. Calhoun gave notice, that he should bring forward a measure at the ensuing session, which would materially change the policy of the Government, with regard to the public lands within the new States. He proposed, that they should be put under the control of the States wherein they lie, who should sell them and allow the United States a portion of the proceeds. Under such a system, he hoped to see something like justice done the new States. But when we reflected, that Mr. Clay was followed by so large an interest in the new States, and that in regard to the public lands, he always had, and probably always would, pander to the interest of the old States, for the sake of their votes, we had many misgivings as to the result of the solid views of Mr. Calhoun. Now the dawn of brighter prospects to the new States is seen, in the renovation of the democratic feeling west of the Alleghanies. The proposition of Mr.

Calhoun, may not become a law during the present Congress—the cupidity of the old States may defeat a measure of enlightened policy and general good for a time, but we have every confidence in its success in the Congress succeeding the next census. Nothing can hinder its success then, if the new States are only true to themselves. That they will be, we have the strongest guarantee, in the eagerness with which, upon the very heel of a grand commercial crisis, and in spite of the unexampled efforts of Mr. Clay and his anti-Southern associates, they lay hold of the original principles of democracy and show their determination to abide by them, by the strongest of all evidence, the testimony of the ballot box.

There is likewise a striking moral lesson to all politicians, in the recent elections. They teach, that honesty is not only the best policy for its own, but also the best policy for advancing men's temporary interest. The mere politician, he who adopts a code of politics for the sole purpose of personal advancement, will find, that he had better cleave unto his first love through evil as well as through good report. What might not such men as White, Bell, Rives and Talmadge have demanded and obtained from the people of this country, had they been content to demand it by their zeal and fervor in the advancement of those principles with which they set out? But they could not be content to receive the rewards of their labor, at the hands of the people. They must take them by force—they must drag the people to their own will. Why did they thus court destruction? Because they were politically dishonest, and when a dishonest man once falls in politics, "he falls like Lucifer, never to hope again."

In truth, we regard the political apostates, merely as the victims of their own hypocrisy. Their apostasy from democracy, (reverently be it spoken,) looks very much like the Presbyterian doctrine of falling from grace—the fact of their apostasy is conclusive proof that they never possessed the genuine sentiment of religion or democracy.

PATRIOTISM.—By Benj. Constant.—Unquestionably the private virtues are worthy of all our veneration; but the services which are rendered to an entire nation are entitled to a still higher estimate. Happy is he who is enabled to confer some benefits upon his contemporaries; but still happier is his lot whose services extend also from them to posterity. Nature has established an elevated relation between succeeding generations; without acquaintance they communicate illumination, and without contract they transmit an accumulation of riches. The mass of useful truths is eternal; and each individual carries to it his particular tribute, in the certainty that no power can retrench the smallest fraction from this imperishable treasure. The friend of liberty and justice thus bequeaths to futurity the most valuable portion of himself; he places it beyond the reach of their injustice, which overlooks him, and of the oppression which menaces him. Commits it to a sanctuary which no debasing or turbulent passion can approach. He whose meditation discovers a single principle, whose hand traces a single truth, whose victorious eloquence founds one salutary institution, may, without inquietude, risk his life in contest with tyrants, or a not less unjust populace; his existence will not have been vain; his thoughts will remain impressed upon that eternal whole, upon which no circumstance can annihilate his influence.

As the dove will clasp its wings to its side, and cover and conceal the arrow that is preying on its vitals—so it is the nature of woman, to hide from the world the pangs of wounded affection.—With her the desire of the heart has failed.—The great charm of existence is at an end. Look for her, after a little while, & you will find friendship weeping over her untimely grave, and wondering that one, who had lately glowed with all the radiance of health and beauty, should now be brought down to "darkness and the worm." You will be told of some wintry chill, that laid her low—but no one knows the mental malady that previously sapped her strength and made her so easy a prey to the spoiler.

The Hon. John Forsyth, on the part of the United States Government, and Gen. Memucan Hunt on the part of the Texan Government, have been appointed commissioners to run and mark the boundary line between the two countries, as established by the treaty of 1828, between the United States and Mexico. The ratifications of the convention to this effect have been exchanged, and the Commissioners must enter upon their duties on or before the 12th of October inst.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

We publish in to-day's paper, a letter of Gov. McNutt to E. B. Grayson, Cashier of the branch of the Planters' Bank at Yazoo City, in regard to the appointment of Notaries Public.

The decision of the Executive, is one of much importance, and may possibly affect materially the situation of many claims, in the hands of the Planters' Bank. Be this, however, as it may, the Governor has done his duty, and is fully sustained by the Supreme Court of the State.

In the case of Bryant *vs.* the State, (see Howard's Reports, page 365.) Mr. Chief Justice Sharkey holds the following language in speaking of the Board of Medical Censors:

"If we consider them as officers, the provisions of the Constitution must bear on them. The first provision which must be considered, relates to the term of office, and is contained in the 30th section of the Bill of Rights. It declares, that no person shall be appointed or elected to office, in this State, for life, or during good behaviour; but the tenure of all offices shall be for some limited time. This section may be considered as more properly relating to offices thereafter to be appointed or elected; but it very clearly shows the spirit of the constitution to be in opposition to an unlimited tenure of office, and must have its due weight in the investigation of a Constitutional question. The provisions of this law are manifestly in opposition to the spirit as well as the declared provisions of the Constitution, and must be considered as void."

Thus it will be seen, that the ground taken by the Governor, is fully occupied by Judge Sharkey, in regard to officers whose tenure is without specified limit.

The Yazoo City Whig a week or two since, in a disgusting article on the subject, commented at length on the fact, that the Governor did not commission these officers. The reasons of the Executive are now before the public, supported and sustained by the decisions of the highest court in the State. Is the learned editor of the Yazoo City Whig prepared to discuss *Constitutional Law* with the respectable gentlemen who compose the Bench of the High Court of Errors and appeals.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.—EDUCATION.—We utterly repudiate, as unworthy, not of freemen only, but of men, the narrow notion, that there is to be an education for the poor as such. Has God provided for the poor cotter, a thinner air, a paler sky? Does not the glorious sun pour down his golden flood as cheerfully as upon the rich man's palace? Have not the cotter's children as keen a sense of all the freshness, verdure, fragrance, melody and beauty of luxuriant nature, as the pale sons of kings? Or is it in the mind that God has stamped the imprint of a base birth, so that the poor man's child knows, with an unborn certainty, that his lot is to crawl, not climb?

It is not so. God has not done it. Man cannot do it. Mind is immortal. Mind is imperial. It bears no mark of high or low—rich or poor. It needs no bound of time, or rank, or circumstances? It asks but freedom. It requires but light. It is heavenborn, and it aspires to heaven. Weakness does not enfeeble it. Poverty cannot repress it.—Difficulties do not stimulate its vigor. And the poor tallow chandler's son, that sits up all night to read the book which an apprentice lend him, lest the master's eye should miss it in the morning, shall stand and treat with kings, shall bind the lightning with a hempen cord, and bring it harmless from the skies. The common school is common, not as inferior, not as the school for poor men's children, but as the light and air is common. It ought to be the best school; and in all good works the beginning is one half. Who does not know the value to a community of a plentiful supply of the pure element of water? And infinitely more than this is the common school, for it is the fountain at which the mind drinks, and it is refreshed and strengthened for its career of usefulness and glory.—Bishop Doane.

"GO-HEAD" is the real motto of the country; and every man does push on, to gain in advance of his neighbor.—The American lives twice as long as others; for he does twice the work during the time that he lives. He begins life sooner; at 15 he is considered a man, plunges into the stream of enterprise, floats and struggles with his fellows. In every trifle an American shows the value he puts upon time.—He rises early, eats his meals with the rapidity of a wolf, and is the whole day at his business. If he be a merchant, his money, whatever it may amount to, is seldom invested; it is all floating—his accumulations remain active; and when he dies, his wealth has to be collected from the four quarters of the globe.

PUNCTUALITY.—A punctual man is very rarely a poor man, and never a man of doubtful credit. His small accounts are frequently settled, and he seldom meets with any difficulty in raising money to large demands. Small debts ruin credit, and when a man has lost that, he will find himself at the bottom of a hill, up which he cannot ascend.